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is limited by a straight line, drawn from east to west, from the Lagoon of Alvarado toward the light-house to a straight line drawn just in front of the custom-house and running from north to south. This strip of land is to be 1,100 feet in width. A plat of ground of 25 squares, each measuring 300 English feet per side, facing the sea and situated between the custom-house and the light-house will also be refilled.

The work is to be completed within five years, and is to be carried on in such a way that at least one-fifth shall be done each year, the work to be begun before February 1, 1907.

The Government assumes the obligation to establish drains in the city and also to provide all necessary sanitary measures.

Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended September 29, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 24	Alabama	Mobile.....	18	0	0	0
24	Taunton	New Orleans	24	0	0	0

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 13, as follows: Week ended September 8, 1906. No transactions.

Week ended September 1, 1906. Six deaths from cholera and 7 deaths from plague.

In Bengal, week ended August 28, 1906: 127 cases and 100 deaths from plague; week ended September 1, 1906: 137 cases and 115 deaths from plague.

In India, week ended September 1, 1906. 3,503 cases and 2,523 deaths from plague.

Plague conditions in Calcutta.

The following is received from Consul-General Michael under date of September 5:

The most prominent feature in the plague history of Calcutta during the past year was the alarming recrudescence of the disease, the mortality from which having declined from 8,222 in 1903 to 4,689 in 1904, again rose to 7,011. Other disappointing features of the year's plague history were the increased virulence of the disease and the conspicuous increase of mortality in the sparsely populated areas to the south of the town.

The measures taken to combat the disease underwent considerable alteration during the year. A large staff of medical inspectors was employed throught the year to investigate the cause of all deaths in the city and these investigations throw considerable light upon the causes of general mortality.